FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1841.

[NO. 1261.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th of June last, a negro man by the name of BOB, 25 or [illegible] years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs 160 or 170 pounds, inclined to be a little of a yellow complexion. He formerly belonged to James [illegible], and was sold by the administrator of said [illegible] about ten years ago. He is well known in the neighborhood of Rockingham. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail or otherwise, so that I get him.

A. McCASKILL.

St[illegible], Richmond Co., July 20. 60-4w

EDUCATION.

A GRADUATE of the University of North Carolina, having already some experience in teaching, is desirous of procuring a situation either in a public or private SCHOOL. He would prefer the school to be chiefly, if not entirely, advanced to the study of the Classics. Satisfactory testimonials will be given. Address T. B. W., Fayetteville, N. C. 60-4w.

June 23, 1841.

The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks and forward account to this Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from [illegible], for the reissue of a certificate for Thirty Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

F[illegible] July 27, 1841. 60-3m.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY AND HARNESS. The Sulkey has a top, boot, and some peculiarities which may recommend it on examination. Having [illegible] the service for which they were purchased, they are offered for sale. Terms will be accommodated to the hardness of the times. For information apply at this Office. 60-6w.

June 21, 1841.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOPHY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. E. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THESE are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates. [illegible] the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

June 23, 1841. 60-tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 8th of July, inst., a negro fellow named AUSTIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethea, deceased. He is by trade a coach Blacksmith, is rather tall, of dark complexion, very intelligent, and is supposed to have free papers, or to be using an old permit from his master to travel on. It is believed he is trying to get to a free State. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or secure him in Jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

[illegible]ville, Rockingham Co. N. C. 60-4m

July 20, 1841.

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of Ladies particularly to the binding of *Music, Paintings*, &c. in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free* of Carriage at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at Salem.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Bank of Cape Fear, vs. Alexander Henderson. } Original Attachment.

Summoned as Garnishees E. L. Winslow and Warren Winslow, also C. P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees of E. L. & W. Winslow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Alexander Henderson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, requiring him to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jun'r.

July 13, 1841. 58-6w

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap,)
[illegible] barrels Calcined PLASTER.

[illegible] 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County 51tf.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smaller intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Links.—'Honest industry has brought that man to the scaffold,' said a wag as he observed a carpenter upon the staging.

Speaking of wags—what is more *waggish* than a dog's tail when he is pleased?

Speaking of *tales*, we always like those that end well. Hogg's for instance.

Speaking of hogs—we saw one of those animals lying in the gutter the other day, and in the opposite one, a well dressed man (!) The first had a ring in his nose—the latter had a ring on his finger. The man was drunk—the hog was sober. 'A hog is known by the company he keeps,' thought we—so thought Mr. Porker,—and off he went.

Speaking of *going off* puts us in mind of a gun we once owned. It *went off* one night and we hav'nt seen it since.

N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

A Capital Hit.—A gentleman in this city, yesterday met a friend who had been passing some time in Texas, and had just returned. Some conversation ensued upon the country and the people, &c. The gentleman from Texas remarked that the people were generally a very curious set of beings, and among other things, told the following anecdote. Not long since a person there killed a fellow-citizen in cold blood. He went immediately to a lawyer to consult him as to what course he should pursue, to escape punishment. The lawyer, after patiently listening to his case, gravely advised him *run away.*

"Run away!" inquired the client, manifesting great astonishment.

"Yes, 'tis your only safe course."

"Run away!" again exclaimed the murderer,—"Good Heavens! AM I NOT IN TEXAS ALREADY?"—*Lowell Courier.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESENT, AND THE PAST.

A casual remark of ours, thrown out the other day, attracted more attention than we could have anticipated, owing no doubt to its applicability to the circumstances of the present day, rather than to any quality of novelty that it possessed; for it was only a trait of history which the occasion brought to mind. The remark was to this effect: that under all Administrations, even the most popular and powerful, there have frequently been under-currents and cross-winds which have embarrassed and retarded the action of the Government, disturbing the minds of inexperienced statesmen and legislators with apprehensions of disastrous failure. The inference which naturally flows from such teachings of history is, that there is no cause for serious uneasiness in the present conflict of opinion, whether among members of the Legislature, or between the Legislature and the Executive, concerning particular measures. A difference of opinion is not in all cases a difference of principle; and differences of opinion will ever exist in assemblies of freemen, to an extent proportionate to the intelligence and honesty of those who compose them. Such differences of opinion, and some degree of deliberation in coming to conclusions, might be reasonably expected among persons chosen, as the Members of the present Congress were, by the votes of millions of independent freemen, to stop the downward course of the Government, and give it wiser aims and a new direction.

For the purpose of a comparison, which can hardly fail to relieve the minds of such of our readers as may have inferred the probability of a failure in the objects of the present Session of Congress from circumstances in its proceedings, we propose to review briefly the history of one Session of Congress, the incidents of which are too indelibly impressed on our memory ever to be effaced from it; but for the dates and lesser particulars of which we have refreshed our recollection by turning to the records of the time.

It was on the 19th day of September, 1814, that Congress met in the old Post Office building, in cribbed rooms, selected and hastily readied for their reception whilst the enemy's fleet (immediately after the foray at Washington) was lying off Alexandria, in sight in one direction, and the unquenched fire in the ruins of the Capitol was yet smoking in another.

President Madison, in his Message to the two Houses explanatory of his motives for convening them, said that he had been induced to call them together earlier than the early day they had themselves fixed for the commencement of the Session, "as well that any inadequacy in the existing provisions for the wants of the Treasury might be supplied," as for making further provision for the return of peace or for the prosecution of the war, whichever might be required by the result of pending negotiation. The real indispensable necessity for the call of Congress was the want of money. There was not a dollar in the Treasury, and its dishonored warrants were afloat to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Banks sometimes gave their depreciated paper for them, in the hope of eventually funding them to advantage in Government stock; and it was in that way alone that the Government was for a time supported. The little Banks of the District of Columbia, of late the objects of proscription and persecution, then constituted the main stay, and in fact the only stay, of the Government: for its credit had got so low, that it could not command money elsewhere upon any terms. After a brief allusion to the then very recent events of the war, and among them the visit of the enemy to the capital, the President in his Message urged upon Congress, in the most forcible terms, to "take up, *without delay*, as well the subject of pecuniary supplies, as that of military force, and upon a scale commensurate with the extent and character which the war had assumed," &c.

Thus urged by the President, and impelled by every motive which could act upon patriot minds to the promptest and most effective action, our younger readers will imagine, of course, that not a day was lost in responding to the appeal of the virtuous and illustrious Madison. It was not a new Congress, be it observed, then met for the first time, but one that had gone through one long session, and had nothing to learn of rules and forms, &c. before proceeding to act. Beyond doubt, the reader will conclude, a week was not allowed to pass before the Treasury was supplied with all the means from Congress to enable the Executive to raise money for immediate use, nor a second week before the measures were adopted, which in the same Message the President recommended, for filling the ranks of the Army and making such changes in the system of the Militia as to give to it the requisite efficiency and energy.

"In providing the means necessary," said Mr. Madison, "the National Legislature will not distrust the heroic and enlightened patriotism of its constituents.—*They* will cheerfully and proudly bear every burden of the kind which the safety and honor of the Nation demand." It is not always pleasant, but it is useful, to look back upon the history of the past. The courage and zeal of Mr. Madison failed to excite Congress to a corresponding activity. The Members of Congress *did* distrust the heroic and enlightened patriotism of their constituents. They shrunk from the responsibility of acting, "without delay," upon the President's recommendations. They stood aghast at the cry of "conscription" opposed to the Executive recommendation for *classing* the Militia; were paralyzed by constitutional scruples in regard to other measures; and with difficulty at length, *on the fortieth day of the session*, screwed their courage to the sticking-place, so far as to pass, in the House of Representatives, a loan (on terms likely to ensure it) for *three millions* of dollars!

What could the House of Representatives have been about, the reader will inquire, for the period of forty days, during the whole of which the country was looking up to it in an agony of hope, fear, anxiety, and almost despair? We will tell the reader what the House was about.

The first action of any kind in the House, beyond the appointment of standing committees, &c. was a motion made, on the first day of the second week of the session, *to remove the seat of Government from Washington* "to a place of *greater safety* and *less inconvenience.*" This proposition, before it was rejected, as it ought to have been at once and indignantly, occupied a good part of the two following weeks.

The next action of any moment in the House was a motion, by a member from Virginia, to *amend the Constitution*, so as to declare that Congress shall have certain powers, all of which it had exercised before, and has occasionally exercised since. This proposition was debated for a day or two, and dropped.

On the nineteenth day of the session a report was made, by the Committee of Ways and Means, upon the finances, concluding with several resolutions recommending additional taxation, &c. This report, however, was not taken up for consideration until eleven days afterwards, partly owing to the lukewarmness of those who had charge of it, and partly because the House got itself very much interested in the discussion of one or two private claims, and of a proposition for the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's Library! When the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means did come up, it appeared that the tone of that committee was not up to that of the House; for the House doubled the amount of taxation which it proposed; raising the proposed increase of the direct tax, for example, from fifty to a hundred per cent.—the Chairman of the Ways and Means voting against the majority of the House on the question.

With regard to military measures, the committee appointed upon the President's recommendation for classing the militia, &c. proved insubordinate, and would not report upon it at all. Whereupon, on the 27th of October, the *thirty-eigth day* of the session, Mr. Troup, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill "making further provision for filling the ranks "of the regular army by classing the free "male population of the United States." This was a measure of the Administration, suggested by Mr. Madison, laboriously enforced by a report from Mr. Monroe, Acting Secretary of War (which may be found in the *American State Papers*,) and pressed with all the influence which the Executive could exert. But the Military Committee's bill never breathed the breath of life after its introduction into the House of Representatives. Every effort to inspire it with vitality was vain. It was a measure in favor of which the Administration could make no impression whatever upon its own friends. If it was not against the Constitution, it was against the grain; and not even the urgency of the times, the enemy at the gate, and the opening of a fresh campaign at hand, could bring them to sustain it.

Among the measures believed by the Republicans in Congress and by the Administration (in part, at least) to be expedient, was a National Bank. But here, again, the Committee of Ways and Means drew back; the chairman and a majority of the committee refusing to report in favor of it. When, therefore, the House got into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Finances, it passed a resolution that it was "expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several States." Out of this resolution[*] grew the bill which was buffeted about, and finally passed and was sent to the President, and vetoed by him because of its insufficiency to answer the purposes of a fiscal agent for the Government. After which, as most of our readers know, another bank bill sprung up from the ashes of the dead one, passed the Senate, and was in progress when the news of peace, in the middle of February following, suspended all legislation having direct reference to a state of war, leaving Congress at liberty to devise a bank, as it afterwards did, at greater leisure.

On the *sixty-third* day of the session, as the House of Representatives, with an Administration majority of between forty and fifty votes, either could not or would not act, the Senate sent to the House a bill authorizing the President to call upon the several States and Territories for their respective quotas of eighty thousand Militia for the defence of the frontiers; which bill, by the way, never passed, the House having amended it so as to destroy all hope of its efficacy as a war measure.

On the 25th of November, the *sixty-seventh* day of the session, the House first went into committee of the whole on the first of the series of revenue bills, for maintaining the public credit, and providing the sinews of war; and even upon such a question, at so momentous a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, the sitting of the House was broken up early on that day for want of a quorum of Members to carry on business! And it was nearly Christmas before any of those bills were passed into laws.

It must be admitted, we think, after this review, that, in comparison with the particular case cited, the action of Congress at this session has been prompt and energetic, less obstructed by scruples of any kind, and less embarrassed by resistance of Executive recommendations, under circumstances by no means as imperious as those under which Congress assembled in 1814. Cases corroborative of this view might be quoted from other sessions; but the instance of a single session is sufficient for the purpose of illustration.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary tardiness and vacillation of purpose of Congress in 1814, let us add, that Congress did yet at last mature all the revenue bills, made provision for filling the ranks of the army and the acceptance of volunteers, and would at last, before its adjournment, have passed a bank bill and adopted all other measures required for a vigorous support of the Government, had not the arrival of the Treaty of Peace, two weeks before the close of the Session, most happily rendered the further prosecution of war measures unnecessary.

Our reasoning, from this and other traits of legislative history, has been, and still is, that, notwithstanding any apparent or supposed hesitation on the part of either House of the present Congress in regard to particular measures, there is no sufficient reason for apprehending any serious interruption of the union and harmony of the Whig party, nor for distrusting the determination of Congress, before terminating the session, to pass all those measures which the public interest and the public voice require at their hands.

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[*] When this resolution came up for concurrence in the House, Mr. STANFORD moved to strike out the words "with branches in the several States." His motion was rejected by 138 to 14; and among the majority were Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. CUTHBERT, and Mr. KING, now members of the Senate. Mr. INGERSOLL, now again a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. FORSYTH, late Secretary of State, and many other leading men yet living. The resolution for a bank with branches was then agreed to by a majority of about forty votes, all the above named gentlemen voting in favor of it.

Impudence Punished.—Never was a piece of impudence more beautifully rewarded than yesterday, in a case which came under our especial observation. We record it for the benefit of the rising generation, as well as for the benefit of the generation which has already risen—for a neater rebuke was never yet administered since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. About six o'clock last evening two bucks, well known about town for their very "free and easy" deportment, were seen strolling upon St. Charles-street, near Tivoli Circle. They were evidently in search of an adventure, if one could be permitted to judge from the manner with which they surveyed every house they passed, as well as every person they met, females especially. The conclusion to which they arrived was, that they had managed at the dinner table to deposite an extra quantity of wine, where Tom Moore (poor Paddy Power—"Do you see that vest, Mr. Wadt?) kept his heart, videlicit, beneath their vest.

At length they met a lady who seemed to suspect before she reached them, that their object was to gaze into her face, and as she approached them she discovered something wonderfully interesting upon the opposite side of the street, which she had not fairly surveyed until the gentlemen (!) had passed her.

"I say Jack," said one of them with a genteel hiccough, "did you see her face?"

"No, I didn't, did you?"

"No, but I should like to, devilish well, shouldn't you? How like a Juno she steps on, and what a beautifully shaped woman she is, isn't she?"

Fine upon my soul—I'm bound to see her face, by Jove; there's nothing like boldness, I'll go and show her my handkerchief and ask her if she han't dropped it."

"Capital! take mine, it's fine, cost seventy-five dollars a dozen; it hasn't been taken from my pocket before."

Jack took the nicely folded and perfumed handkerchief, and hastened after the lady, now nearly a square in advance.

"I beg your pardon madam," said Jack, hat off, "I think you dropped this."

The lady cast upon him a glance from a pair of the keenest black eyes in the world, dropped a half courtsey, took the handkerchief, and with a freezing "thank you sir," walked quietly upon her way. The smile so exquisitely composed, which rested upon her lips as she tripped down the street was a perfect diaphragm-convulser. The poor beau stood for a moment as though thunderstruck; but a most hearty and unaffected *haw, haw, haw*, from a rough fellow, who stood gazing over the paling, and had witnessed the entire operation, recalled him to his senses. He joined his companion and they hastily moved away.

"Well, damme," exclaimed Jack, "that was just the coolest thing *I ever did* hear of, I swear."—*N. O. Picayune.*

Wonders of Australia.—In this remote part of the earth, Nature (having made horses, oxen, ducks, geese, oaks, elms, and all regular and useful productions for the rest of the world) seems determined to have a bit of play, and to amuse herself as she pleases. Accordingly she makes cherries with the stone on the outside, and a monstrous animal, as tall as a grenadier, with the head of a rabbit, a tail as big as a bedpost, hopping along at the rate of five hops to a mile, with three or four young kangaroos looking out of its false uterus to see what is passing. Then comes a quadruped as big as a large cat, with the eyes, color, and skin of a mole, and the bill and web feet of a duck, puzzling Dr. Shaw, and rendering the latter half of his life miserable from his utter inability to determine whether it was a bird or a beast. Add to this, a parrot with the legs of a sea-gull; a skate with the head of a shark; and a bird of such monstrous dimensions that a side bone of it will dine three real carnivorous Englishmen, together with many other productions that agitated Sir Joseph (Banks) and filled him with emotions of distress and delight.—*Sydney Smith.*

FROM BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

THE FIFTH AT WHIST.

We had been playing all the evening at whist. Our stake had been gold mohur points and twenty on the rubber. Maxey, who is always lucky, had won five consecutive bumpers, which left a self-satisfied smile on his countenance, and made us the losers, look any thing but pleasing, when he suddenly changed countenance, and hesitated to play; this the more surprised us, since he was one who seldom pondered, being so perfectly master of the game, that he deemed long consideration superfluous.

"Play away, Maxey; what are you about?" impatiently demanded Churchill, one of the most impetuous youths that ever wore the uniform of the body guard.

"Hush!" responded Maxey, in a tone which thrilled through us, at the same time turning deadly pale.

"Are you unwell?" said another, about to start up, for he believed our friend had been suddenly taken ill.

"For the love of peace sit quiet!" rejoined the other in a tone denoting extreme fear or pain, and he laid down his cards. "If you value my life move not."

"What can he mean? has he taken leave of his senses?" demanded Churchill, appealing to myself.

"Don't start—don't move, I tell you!" in a sort of whisper I never can forget, uttered Maxey. "If you make any sudden motion I am a dead man!"

We exchanged looks. He continued—

"Remain quiet, and all may yet be well. I have a Cobra Capella round my leg."

Our first impulse was to draw back our chairs; but an appealing look from the victim induced us to remain, although we were aware, that should the reptile but transfer one fold, and attach himself to any other of the party, that individual might already be counted a dead man, so fatal is the bite of that dreadful monster.

Poor Maxey was dressed as many old residents still dress in India—namely, in breeches and silk stockings; he therefore the more plainly felt every movement of the snake. His countenance assumed a livid hue; the words seemed to leave his mouth without that feature altering its position, so rigid was his look, so fearful was he lest the slightest muscular movement should alarm the serpent, and hasten his fatal bite.

We were in agony little less than his own during the scene.

"He is coiling around!" murmured Maxey; "I feel him cold—cold to my limb; and now he tightens!—for the love of heaven call for some milk!—I dare not speak loud; let it be placed on the ground near me; let some be spilt on the floor."

Churchill cautiously gave the orders, and a servant slipt out of the room.

"Don't stir—Northcote you moved your head. By every thing sacred, I conjure you not to do so again. It cannot be long ere my fate is decided. I have a wife and two children in Europe; tell them I died blessing them—that my last prayers were for them; the snake is winding itself round my calf;—I leave them all I possess. I can almost fancy I feel his breath: Great Heaven! to die in such a manner!"

The milk was brought and carefully put down; a few drops were sprinkled on the floor, and the affrighted servants drew back.

Again Maxey spoke:

"No—no! it has no effect! on the contrary he has clasped himself tighter—he has uncurled his upper fold! I dare not look down, but I am sure he is about to draw back, and give the bite of death with more fatal precision. Again he pauses. I die firm; but this is past endurance—ah! no—he has undone another fold and loosens himself. Can he be going to some one else?" We involuntarily started. "For the love of Heaven, stir not!—I am a dead man; but bear with me. He still loosens—he is about to dart! Move not, but beware, Churchill, he falls off that way. Oh! this agony is too hard to bear! Another pressure, and I am dead. No!—he relaxes!" At that moment poor Maxey ventured to look down: the snake had unwound himself; the last coil *had* fallen, and the reptile was making for the milk.

"I am saved!—saved!" and Maxey bounded from his chair and fell senseless into the arms of one of his servants; the snake was killed, and our poor friend carried more dead than alive to his room.

That scene I can never forget: it dwells on my memory still, strengthened by the fate of poor Maxey, who, from that hour, pined in hopeless imbecility, and sank into an early grave.

An Extraordinary Meteor.—The Cheltenham (Eng.) Free Press of the 19th ult. says—"Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night, an alarm was given that Eastcourt Mansion at Charlton Kings was on fire, a great light being observed on the roof of the house, and on the trees and hills to some distance. In the course of a few minutes the meteor decreased and presented to the eyes of the spectators the figure of a man with his arms extended. The figure appeared to turn round, dwindled to a beautiful star, and then entirely disappeared!"

That Galvanic Story, invented by the Louisville City Gazette, which restored to perfect life the murderer White, and then let him die again, is published in the Globe and other papers of London, as a perfectly true and veritable triumph of galvanic science.

Remarkable Longevity.—We learn by the recent Census, that there are 250 individuals in the State of North Carolina, over 100 years of age—making an average of nearly 4 to each County. This speaks well for the salubrity of our climate.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE DOCTRINE OF REPEAL.

The Loco Focos,—for this is not Republicanism, nor Democracy, as of old understood, but pure unadulterated Loco Focoism of the school of the New York Park, threaten a repeal of a charter creating a U. S. Bank.

This doctrine of repeal, as we remember, was first promulgated out of doors in front of Tammany Hall by the ejected Loco Focos of that place,—a doctrine not of the American sort, but of European creation, imported here from the dark alleys and narrow streets of London, or the Paris of the French Revolutions, but now sublimated and taught by more learned Doctors, such as Messrs. Dallas, Ingersoll, and others, even set forth, at last, as about to be the watchword of a party.

Let us look at this cry of "repeal," "repeal," "repeal." First, it is silly, for as long as there is a Government, or a Constitution, as long, indeed, as there is any thing this side of a revolution, or civil war, there can be no repeal of charters, or of contracts, but by the consent of both parties concerned, or through the action of the Judiciary, and the Courts of Law.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutionality of a Bank Charter, is well enough, if Loco Focoism chooses to spend money enough in making it. But will it, in the face of the repeated decisions of that high Tribunal? Never. Is the cry of repeal to operate there? Never. It is silly then, for it proposes agitation for an impossibility this side of a revolution. Repeal, then, only means alarm for Stockholders, or such as might wish to become stockholders of a Bank. The aim is to frighten, to prevent, if possible, the taking of the stock of a Bank.

Added to this folly, though, of these declamators for "repeal," is the crime of the principle they would inculcate. Where is repeal to pause, when, or how? Upon whom or what?

If a majority in Congress can repeal one charter, the same majority can repeal another. Our glorious constitution itself is but a charter. It is written only on parchment. It is but a contract.

There are many contracts though in this world, as liable to repeal as pecuniary contracts, and no more sacred.

Marriage is but a contract. Already, indeed, and often, has Loco Focoism struck at that. A great ally of Tammany Hall, Fanny Wright, for example, has preached its "repeal" often in our public places, with as much probability of making it popular, as when Loco Focoism first broached the repeal of Bank charters in the Park. Make "repeal" popular as a principle, and it will never halt half way, at the repeal of Bank charters only.

The social system is only a contract. Laws are but contracts, contracts even to which we often do no assent, and against which we remonstrate.—Who is to decide upon the principle of their repeal, if repeal becomes the order of the day. Is man alone to vote, for it is often contended woman has also an equal right. Why limit the age of suffrage to 21 years? Why not go down to the first, as well as up to the second, childhood? All these principles, more or less, are but contracts.

Thus Loco Focoism in a rally upon the cry of "repeal," "repeal" rallies against the organization of all society. There is no stop to be put to such monstrous principles, if the People can ever be induced to adopt them. In our century, they have been only once adopted, and then in the early days of the French Revolution, the scenes of which so revolted mankind, that they flew from them to fling themselves into the arms of any despotism.

Let the agriculturists of the country look to the People, the classes, the cities, in the hot beds of which are the germs of these doctrines of repeal. The common sentiment of all who till the soil, revolt from them. There is no danger, we know, of their becoming popular here, till the people become so corrupt or degraded, that a revolution would be desirable. But, nevertheless, let the Farmers of the country nip them, and the politicians who preach them in the bud. There is an atmospheric corruption even in the preaching of such principles. The virtue of the people is tainted by it. We look upon profligacy with less of a shock when we hear much of it.—Words often dinned in our ears lose the startling horrors that first rang out of them. Above all, let the republicans of all preferences, democrats of all hues, not less men of the last, than of this administration, keep their skirts of "repeal," "repeal," unless they wish "repeal" to drag them down to the bottom whence "repeal" sprang from.

The Van Buren Presses are circulating every species of idle and ridiculous rumor, about the distractions among the Whigs at Washington. We are assured they are utterly unfounded, except so far as an honest diversity of opinion may exist among the members of the Cabinet upon unimportant questions. The policy of the locofocos is to divide and conquer. The spirit of the "Cow-boys" of the Revolution is revived in the pretended Democrats of the present day. Regular marauders, hovering about upon the flanks of an enemy, ready to thrust in a rapier here and plunder from the guileless and unsuspecting in another quarter. The locofocos had better heal their own wounds, take care of the famished paupers of their own party, and husband their resources against the next Presidential campaign. The Whigs may differ about abstract questions, and as among other honest minds, doubtless they will do so, but on all great points they will concentrate their strength and defy the marauders of the Van Buren party. If the "Cow-boys" expect plunder and hope to glut their malice by witnessing outbreaks among the Whigs, they must look for it in some other quarter.

North American.

The Globe calls Mr. Ewing the "upstart" Secretary of the Treasury. This means that Mr. Ewing rose from an humble salt-boiler, by the force of his own industry and talents, to his present honorable position. He may be an upstart in this sense, but the Democracy like him the better for it.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

DEBT OR NO DEBT!

The following statement will elucidate this much disputed question. The materials are taken from public documents, the correctness of which will not be disputed, and the arrangement of the materials will speak for and sustain itself:

It appears from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 3, 1838, (first page,) that "on the 1st of January, 1837, the balance in the Treasury, *exclusive of trust funds* and *those* belonging to *the Post Office*," was $46,337,688 36

It further appears from the general account of receipts and expenditures for the year 1836, (14th page of the account current,) that the "balance in the Treasury, 31st December, 1836," was $46,708,436 00

Deduct from this the sum given in the report 46,337,688 36

And we have the amount of *trust funds excluded*, viz: $370,747 64

It may be well to remark here that the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department are never included in the general account of receipts and expenditures of the Treasury Department.

On the third page of said Treasury report the sum of three instalments, deposited with the States during the year 1837, appears to have been $28,101,644 97

And on same page it is stated that the balance of cash therein exhibited contains "about 1,100,000 00 due chiefly from various insolvent banks." In other words, unavailable funds. Deduct the aggregate of these two sums (both being, in fact, unavailable) from the above balance on 1st Jan. 1837, viz: 29,201,644 97

And we shall have a clear available cash balance of $17,136,043 39 on 1st January, 1837, applicable to the payment of pre-existing liabilities for appropriations unexpended on that day—the amount of which will be shown presently.

In connexion with this exhibit of the ascertained balance in the Treasury on 1st January, 1837, the question naturally arises, how much of this did the law of 23d June, 1836, require to be deposited with the States? And the answer will be found by deducting $1,100,000 for unavailable funds, and $5,000,000, directed to be reserved in the Treasury, viz: $40,237,688 36.

The sum $37,468,859 96 (three-fourths of which, viz: $28,101,644 97, was deposited with the States) deducted from the foregoing will leave a remainder of $2,768,828 40, which it appears was reserved in the Treasury beyond the $5,000,000 specified in the law, and which should be added to the "*fourth instalment*" of $9,367,214 99 by those who consider the provisions of said law as giving the States a claim in the nature of a debt due to them.

So much for this digression.

On page 191 of the general account of receipts and expenditures for the year 1836—at foot—the aggregate balance of appropriations on 31st December, 1836, is set down at $19,503,019 38

Including a balance for public debt of $2,556,348 80

And balances of trust funds, as found above 370,747 64

Which two sums should be deducted from the above aggregate, because the public debt having been all paid, there was no possible liability for that balance, and because the *trust funds* had been *excluded* from the balance in the Treasury on 1st January, as above shown, viz: 2,927,096 44

Leaving the true amount of *liabilities on 1st January*, 1837, $16,575,922 94 for appropriations made *prior to* the year 1837, and unexpended, or, more explicitly, not charged, though chargeable against any moneys remaining in the Treasury undrawn.

Bring down the available cash balance on 1st January, 1837 $17,136,043 39

Deduct the true amount of liabilities on 1st January, 1837 16,575,922 94

And we have a clear available *cash surplus* of $560,120 45 *over and above all liabilities* authorized by law, prior to the year 1837.

In plain terms, then, the fiscal operations of the Treasury Department commenced the year 1837 without one cent of *debt* or *liability* which it had not *available cash enough in hand to meet* (the liability for the fourth instalment to the States being subsequently removed by law) with the prospect of ample revenues, and with an available cash *surplus* of $560,120 45.

Now, how stands the account on the 1st January, 1841, after a period of four years, during which the entire revenues of said four years from customs, from lands, and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, including the following items in addition to the ordinary revenues taken from statement D of the Treasury report of 3d June, 1841, viz:

"Bonds of the Bank of the United States" $7,681,581 46

"Interest on public deposites" with State banks 532,967 62

"Debts due from banks," part of the $1,100,000 362,148 45

making $8,576,697 53; to which should be added nearly $1,000,000 for duty bonds due at New York before 1837, but suspended on account of the great fire, and paid within the four years—have been received and applied to the *discharge of liabilities created exclusively between 1st January*, 1837, *and 1st January*, 1841.

I have shown by a former statement that the actual amount of debt and liabilities on 1st January, 1841, was $17,273,082 22

And it appears from the Treasury report of 3d June, 1841, that the balance in the Treasury on 1st January, 1841, *exclusive of deposites with the States, trust funds and indemnities*, and amount due from *banks which failed in* 1837, (the last item being less than $150,000, which ought to have been excluded, because not then available,) but including the amount in the Mint and branches, was $987,345 03

Deduct the available cash *surplus* on 1st Jan. 1837, viz: 560,120 45

And we have an excess of *cash* on 1st January, 1841, over the clear *surplus* of cash on 1st January, 1837, equal to $427,224 58

Which deducted from the liabilities, leaves the sum of $16,845,857 64 clear amount of *debt* and *liabilities* over and above all the revenues and incidental receipts which came into the Treasury during the four years, and which did not remain *unavailable* at the end of the period.

In other and more simple terms, but in stronger contrast, on 1st January, 1837, the *cash* on hand *exceeded* all liabilities $560,120 45

On 1st January, 1841, the *liabilities exceeded* all the cash on hand 16,285,737 19

Making an aggregate of $16,845,857 64

To this may be fairly added the unliquidated floating claims growing out of the Florida war and other causes, sufficient to make the entire deficit $18,000,000.

Whether this be a loss or no loss on the transactions of the four years, a merchant will be at no loss to determine. Whether it be a debt or no debt, let each one determine according to his judgment or his fancy.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The Whig meeting on the subject of a National Bank, with branches, passed off well last night, in National Hall, and was numerously attended. The propositions were for the Senate bill as reported by Mr. Clay. There were no attacks upon the Cabinet, no unkind remarks, but a confidence in its uprightness and straightforwardness generally expressed. What the Evening Post insinuates to the contrary is founded upon a caricature report in a morning paper. The meeting was left wholly to those whose views were of accord.

Notwithstanding this meeting, though, or rather even among and of the people composing this meeting, there is, with the most anxious desire to have the best bank we can get, a desire *as* anxious to have *some* bank—I was going to say no matter what kind, provided it would regulate the domestic exchanges of the country. The regulation of the currency thus is what this section of the country most earnestly demands. The capitalist will hardly stir to trust a dollar out till he feels sure it will come back a full dollar into his chest. Enterprise thus halts, and labor is but half employed. Again: plenty as money is here in our banks, yet New York capital or Eastern capital remains idle all over the country, waiting for an equalization of the currency, to be gathered here, whence, if the exchanges were equalized, it would diffuse itself again. There is, therefore, a demand for a National Bank before business can be put a-going well; but if such a bank, with the full powers of the old one, cannot be got, give us, says almost every Whig, and many a late Administration man too, the best bank you can; at any rate, give us *something*. Thus, too, the interest upon this point, stimulated by procrastination in Washington and contrary rumors, becomes intense. The delays of the Senate provoke agitation and contrariety of opinion. We growl at each other without knowing what we are growling about.

If I am not misinformed, the Hon. Senator Wright, of New York, has been seriously lectured by his Locofoco friends, for the vote he gave upon the Bankrupt Bill. "It was bad policy," they say here, and if "he did not believe in it, he might have saved his conscience and credit, under his instructions." Locofocos in New York forgive any thing but bad policy. They will hardly run him for Governor now.

The Administration.—It gives us great pleasure to state that, from unerring indications of public sentiment, there is no doubt, the President and the Cabinet, united and harmonious as they are, continue daily to receive accessions of popular strength—and that many of the friends of the late Administration refusing to follow the dictation of the party leaders, are beginning to express themselves as hostile to further agitation and hostility. The violent partizans just ejected from power, and a few discontented or disappointed *professing* Whigs, will alone make mischief. The rank and file of the people—the DEMOCRACY—will support the Administration.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Mr. Speaker White.—A just compliment is paid to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability and efficiency with which he discharges the very arduous duties of the Chair, now that he has become comparatively familiar with them. If we had entertained a different opinion (instead of having arrived at the same conclusion as the Whig) that opinion could not have stood the conclusive evidence in the Speaker's favor afforded by the venomous assault upon him in a late number of the Globe. It is the best possible presumptive proof that he deserves the approbation of his countrymen, and especially that of his political friends.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The constitution of the Senatorial Body has ever been esteemed by us as one of the most admirable features of our Republican system. It gives rise, nevertheless, it must be confessed, to very singular spectacles now and then. One of these is exhibited at this moment in the action upon the Bank Bill, which escaped death in that body on Tuesday by one vote only; when, if the sense of all the States had been truly reflected in the Senate, the vote would have been more than two to one in its favor.—*Ib.*

There is some speculation as to the probable time at which Congress will be able to close its present session. Some suppose that the two Houses may get through their business by the 10th or 15th of next month. We should be very glad, if only on account of the convenience of Members, that they could do so. From the first day of the session, however, we had in our own mind fixed upon the 10th of September as the limit to the session; and we hardly think that Congress will break up much before that day. Of this, at least, we feel certain: that Congress will not rise until they have despatched all, ay, and more than all, the business that the People expected them to do when they came here.—*Ib.*

The following from the Arkansas State Gazette informs us that the Commissioners for running the western line of that State have terminated their labors:

"Through the politeness of a gentleman, one of the engineering corps, we learn that the Commissioners who have, for some time, been engaged in running the boundary line between the United States and the Texan Republic completed their appointment at the north end on Thursday, the 24th ultimo. The line strikes Red river one mile and a half above the White Oak Shoals, near Mr. David Lloyd's, on range 28, about 50 yards below range 29. The timber has been cut about ten feet on each side of the line, making an opening of twenty feet the whole length of the line; mounds have also been raised at every mile five feet high."

All Printers most heartily dislike bad writers, for to rack one's brains to discover meaning in hieroglyphics, is worse than the labor of composition itself. The Philadelphia Times holds the following language with regard to an article given it for publication:

"Dip a bed bug in ink, tie a coal of fire to his tail, and put a sheet of paper beneath him, and he would make marks quite as intelligible and picturesque."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, July 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Steam Ship, Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, arrived about 1 o'clock to-day, punctually, and as expected, bringing us London papers to the 14th inst.

The most important item of intelligence seems to be the now almost certain change of Ministry, the revolution in parties will bring about. The Melbourne Ministry is down, and Peel is up.

We have no faith, notwithstanding the speech of Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth, that the change of Ministry will work favorably to the United States, for we believe Sir Robert and the party with which he is associated to be less amicably affected toward us, than are the Melbourne and Palmerston Ministry.

The Conservative Journals of England were in the highest spirits. The Whig Journalists, however, doubt whether the Tories have what is called "a working majority." There are "impracticables" in Great Britain, as well as in the United States.

The riots and bloodshed attending the Elections signally put to flight the charges British writers have made against this country on this subject. We changed our first and highest officer, the fountain of honor and patronage, without bloodshed, but the sacrifice of many lives attended the change of but members of Parliament.

In Liverpool there was dreadful Riots; also, in Cork; also at Kerry, at Waterford and Belfast.

At Rotherham 64 lives were lost at the launch of a small vessel. She rolled over with 150 persons on board.

There is a general abundance of money in England, which does much toward keeping up the value of stocks.

O'Connell has been hard run in Ireland. He and his colleague were driven out of Dublin by the Conservatives. O'Connell took to Meath, where he found a seat.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

We hasten to inform the public that the new treaty for the settlement of the affairs of the East was signed, yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign-Office, by the representatives of the five powers—Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

London Morning Herald.

AFRICA.

The war of desolation and extermination carried on by the French in Africa, is proceeding, but pestilence, the great ally of the Arabs, is, we regret to observe, decimating the French army.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

July 7.—The sales on Thursday last were 5000; Friday 4000, Saturday, 6000; Monday, 5000; Tuesday, 2500, and to-day 3000. There has been considerable animation in the market up to Monday last, and the sales to that period were to a fair extent; prices of American had attained an advance of ⅛d per lb; however, yesterday and to-day, the demand has fallen off and the advance is no longer attainable. Cotton is offering in great quantity. The import of the week amounts to 21,261 bags.

Saturday, July 10.—There has been a moderate demand for Cotton, not more than 2500 bags having been disposed of, and all to the trade. Business has been done chiefly in American descriptions, and although our market is quiet, prices are without change.

Monday, July 12.—To day's sales of Cotton amount to 3000 bags of all kinds, and all to the trade. The market has been pretty well supplied, but prices are generally the same as on Friday last.

SAVANNAH, July 28.

From Florida.—We learn from an officer of the Army that an Indian called Sulamico, who had been sent out by Col. Worth, came in at Tampa, about six or seven days since with a party of about fifteen Indians from the Big Cypress Swamp. Sulamico stated that about sixty others would be in soon, supposed to be the same that promised to come in to Col. Davenport at Sarasota, but were prevented by the influence of others.

From the last advices a few of Wild Cat or Coacoochee's people had come in at Tampa, and others were expected, in number from eighty to a hundred. Our informant expresses it as his opinion that they will be in.—*Georgian.*

By the steamer Gen. Clinch, Capt. Barden, we have received the St. Augustine News of Friday last. We extract the following:

Lieut. Judd, of the 3d Artillery, who accompanied Coacoochee and his band to New-Orleans, returned about ten days ago to Tampa with his charge, by order of Col. Worth. The Colonel expects to accomplish more by keeping Coacoochee a prisoner at Tampa, than by sending him West at the present. Lieut. Judd arrived here a few days ago with one of Coacooche's warriors, who promises to guide him to the camp of Short-Grass, somewhere in the neighborhood of Tomoka. Lieut. J. with Lieut. Gilliam, and the Indian guide, left here last Monday in the steamer Cincinnati for New Smyrna, where, by order of Col. Worth, they are to get 40 men for the expedition. Every thing may be expected, that can be accomplished, from the spirit and enterprise of these young officers.

We like the disposition manifested by Colonel Worth to stimulate the ambition and enterprise of our younger officer, by giving them responsible commands. It is no disparagement to the elder officers to say that they cannot be as efficient in this kind of warfare as their younger brethren; the Col. therefore very judiciously leaves them to take care of the posts, and sends our young warriors into the field. This system will put a different face on the war. We heartily wish Lieut. Judd success—we know he will *deserve* it.

A Double Bull.—An Irish Officer, just returned from the West Indies, was invited to dine with Dr. Hervey, at Dublin, when several of the Faculty were present. The conversation turned upon Tropical climates, and the Officer, whose opinion was asked about that of the West Indies, said,—it was an infernal place, and that if he had lived there until that time, '*he would have been dead of the yellow fever two years ago.*' A Physician, without observing the bull, gravely added, 'that the climate was certainly very unwholesome, and that vast numbers died there. 'Very true,' said a Dr. O'Donnel, 'but if you'll tell me where people do not die, '*I'll go and end my days there.*'

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Burgess S. Gaither, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. ATTORNEYS.

Cornelius Darragh, Western District of Pennsylvania.
Return J. Meigs, Middle District of Tennessee.
Charles Chapman, District of Connecticut.
John Holmes, District of Maine.
Charles Davis, District of Vermont.
Bailie Peyton, Eastern District of Louisiana.
Joshua A. Spencer, Northern District of New York.
Justin Butterfield, District of Illinois.
Franklin Dexter, District of Massachusetts.
Thomas W. Sutherland, District of Wisconsin.

U. S. MARSHALS.

Israel W. Kelly, District of New Hampshire.
Sylvester Hartshorne, District of Rhode Island.
Thomas B. Johnson, District of Iowa.
John D. Kinsman, District of Maine.
Wm. H. Russell, District of Missouri.
Silas M. Stilwell, Southern District of New York.
Anderson Miller, Southern District of Miss.
Thomas W. Newton, District of Arkansas.
John B. Eldredge, District of Connecticut.
John G. Camp, Middle District of Florida.

POSTMASTERS.

Geo. Cox, Huntsville, Alabama.
Thomas S. Redd, Lexington, Kentucky,
Geo. W. E. Bedell, Columbus, Georgia.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following Cases, since our last notice:

Per DANIEL, J., in Powell *v.* Jones & Roles, in Equity, from Northampton; decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Fox *v.* Alexander, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; affirming the decree below. Also, in James *v.* Clark, from Pitt; affirming the Judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Fore & Chesnut, from Lenoir; affirming the judgment below.

Per GASTON, J., in Parker *v.* Hinson, in Equity, from Wayne; dismissing the bill. Also, in Howlett's heirs *v.* Thompson and others, in Equity, from Guilford; declaring the Plaintiffs entitled to an account. Also, in Rawles *v.* Ponton, in Equity, from Northampton; reversing the decree in part. Also, in Lindsay *v.* King, from Rockingham; affirming the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Remarkable Fact.—A merchant of Wilmington told us the other day, that in upwards of twenty years experience he had not known a single vessel to leave the port from not being able to procure a freight. Such is the variety of products shipped from this port that freighting vessels can always procure a cargo to some part of the world.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Crops.—From all accounts, there is a prospect that the various crops in this country this year, will be better than they have been for many years before. We have carefully noticed every article we have seen in our exchange papers on this subject, and are happy to perceive that from Louisiana to Maine, a rich reward awaits that most honorable class of our countrymen, the tillers of the soil. In our own State, the benefit or good crops for two or three years to our planters, merchants and all other classes of our citizens, will be incalculable. We are in debt, and the only way to get out of it is by producing as well as consuming, and paying a strict regard to economy. Instead of idling away our time then, waiting for "good times" and asking for Relief Laws let us off coats and go to work, and we shall soon see them.—*Savannah Republican.*

Westward Ho!—The Milwaukie Sentinel says:—"There never has been a time when settlers were flocking into Wiskonsan in greater numbers than now. Every boat brings us large numbers of immigrants of the most respectable character, and the immigration by land is considerable. The position of the Territory is an enviable one, and the inducement for settlers is greater than in any other portion of the West."

From the Rocky Mountains.—The St. Louis Evening Gazette of the 14th instant gives an account of the arrival at that place of a fleet of ten Mackinaw boats from the furthest navigable points on the Upper Missouri and Yellow Stone rivers, loaded with 20,000 buffalo robes, some beaver, buffalo tongues, &c. Some of the boats were built two thousand and three hundred miles above the city of St. Louis.

The Gazette also states that the steamboat Trapper is expected in a few days from the mouth of the Yellow Stone.

A Lawsuit Interesting to Farmers.—A farmer from one of the south towns of this country came to our city with a load of butter, which he offered for sale to a grocer who, on learning that the farmer asked a shilling per pound for his butter, by way of bantering him, and to reduce his price, said he had 500 weight that he would sell for seven cents per pound; whereupon the farmer told him he would buy it at that price. The grocer asked him what he would put it in. Never mind, says the farmer, weigh it and lay it on the floor, I'll carry it away. But, says the grocer, you must take it at the same weight at which I purchased it. No, says the countryman, I will give seven cents per pound for your 500 weight, and here is a tender of your money, (at the same time exhibiting the coin.) But, says the grocer, I'll not sell it in that way. Then you refuse, says the farmer, to fulfil the contract. Certainly, says the grocer; I refuse to weigh the butter. The farmer left the store, went home, and cited the grocer to appear before a justice of the peace in the county, and recovered a judgment against him for the difference between the price he had agreed to pay and the actual market value of the butter, being about $24. The grocer appealed to the county court, where the judgment of the justice of the peace was sustained, leaving the grocer to pay the farmer his judgment and the attorney about $50 beside.—*Exchange paper.*

Most wise and sagacious Captain.—Captain Jones, of the steamboat Daniel Webster, on Lake Erie, gives all editors a free passage on board his boat, including the "atin and the dhrinkin," as poor Power would say. He goes farther: he deducts a dollar from the fare of every man who satisfies him that he has paid for his paper in advance! Captain Jones, may you never go to Davy Jones' locker till you have a considerable sum to your credit in the ledger of eternity!—*N. O. Picayune.*

LYNCH LAW.

Lynch law is a law of blood. It sions in some instances have the sh justice to slightly palliate its deeds der. But at the recent outbreak in tucky, we are shocked beyond measure is the most unwarrantable act that been perpetrated in the name of the monster. Let no man talk to us of spectability of some of the parties ed. They have the blood of the m men in their skirts. The great rivers West are not sufficient to wash aw stain. Nor can the fragrant flowers fertile land obscure the scent of blo will go with them to their graves.

The public press, the many press, that speaks for the whole press that is bound to keep our as a People unsullied, should iss anathemas, one and all, against this ing deed.

It will plant in many a thoughtless that entered this bloody list witho tion, a pang that time can never We would not, for all the wealth of man concerned in the assault, thought upon our dying pillow that remotely helped in this deed of We take this resolute stand that we men to thinking. The public mind purified and the public morals kep standard that will not allow a man take the vengeance of the laws in hands. The blush of shame may tle upon a Lyncher's cheek when trates the offence, but in due sea whips of conscience will lash him verely when he may seek most ferv repose. We say to every man wh cipated in this work of death—

Go to your bosom—
Knock there; and ask your heart what it

Every violation of this kind stability of law. Haman was hang his own gallows. Robespierre the hands of those he had taught in cold blood. Let every man w in the Kentucky lynching beware. have not only wronged their coun themselves and their children. O *ers* may ere long lie in wait for them

American S

The Printer.—"I pity the printer" my uncle Toby.

"He's a poor creature," rejoined T

"How so!" said my uncle.

"Because, in the first place, the Corporal, looking full upon my because he must endeavor to please body. In the negligence of a mome haps, a small paragraph pops upon hastily throws it to the compositor serted—and he is ruined to all inte purposes.

"Too much the case, Tim," sai cle with a deep sigh, "too—m case."

"An' please your honor," continu elevating his voice, and striking int ploring attitude, "an, please you hon is not the whole."

"Go on, Tim," said my uncle

"The printer sometimes [purs Corporal] hits upon a piece that him mightily, and he thinks is canno down with his subscribers; but who can calculate the human m inserts it and it is all over with him. forgive others, but they cannot f printer. He has a host to print every one sets up for a critic. T Miss exclaims why don't he give poetry, marriages and bon mots—aw these stale pieces." The politici his specs on his nose and runs it search of a violent invective; he fi he takes his specs off, folds them them in his pocket, declaring the pape for nothing but to burn. So it goes ry one thinks it ought to be printed ly for himself, as he is a subscrib after all this complaining, would yo it, sir, [said the honest Corporal, his hands beseechingly,] there are subscribers who do not hesitate to printer out of his pay! Our army terribly in Flanders, but they never thing so bad as that.

"Never!" said may uncle Toby, tically.—*New York Standard.*

A Venerable Minister.—The the New York Baptist Register says tened to a discourse a few Sabbaths si Father Harvey, now in the 107th his age. He still retains the poss his mental faculties, his enunciation tinct, and his physical powers vigorou he appears to be not more than 80 old.

A Voracious Insect.—We witnesse terday the most extraordinary case tony in an insect, which has ever com der our observation. A dragon fly, is generally called, "Musquito hawk, and a quarter inches long, was caug being held by the wings, flies were ed to it, which it swallowed with the est greediness. In order to ascertain amount of food would be required to its appetite, a large number of the com house flies were caught and placed mouth one by one, and in the course minutes it devoured thirty-six witho parently impairing its appetite in the It is impossible to say what number it have swallowed, if they had been off it.—*Houstonian.*

Value of Matrimony.—Some write Political Economy says that a man do reach his position of usefulness in so until *he is married*. Those young me are so regardless of this great truth, reform this very day. Not wait till row. Dr. Franklin had no exalted o of the value of single gentlemen. The Philosopher used to liken them to a *h of scissors.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 29, O'Hanlon's boat with Goods for C. T. Haigh, Gardner & M M. N. Leary & Co., U. S. Arsenal, D. McIntyre, S. W. Tillinghast, C. J. & R. M seph Baker, of this place; and Salisbury C Pfhol, McAdoo & Scott, Lexington Co. Martin, Caldwell & Son, A. Hunt, Holt & gon, Jas. Bobinson, John Long, T. J. H. Haughton, of the interior.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1841.

TO-MORROW is the day of Election in this State for Clerks of the Courts, &c.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30, 1841.

I was not so fortunate as to reach here during the debate on the great question of the Session,—the Bank Bill,—which had been decided, so far as the Senate is concerned, on the morning of the 28th, a few hours before I reached the city. On yesterday, the Navy Pension Bill was under consideration when I entered the Senate gallery, (to which a stranger of course first betakes himself.) The debate was not particularly interesting, except in affording an opportunity of hearing a great number of members, in brief business speeches. Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Mangum, Prentiss, Clay of Ala., Sevier, Allen, Pierce, Woodbury, Walker, Williams, Cuthbert, Linn, and Buchanan, each had something to say; and among them all, only Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Mangum, Woodbury, and Buchanan, appeared to be capable of exciting any interest. The others were dull, uninteresting speakers, such as, (to apply the remark attributed to a leader of the Vans in our own State in regard to Henry Clay,) might be equalled "at any cross roads in North Carolina." Perhaps I ought to except Pierce of New Hampshire from the imputation of dullness. He succeeded in exciting the risibles of both Senate and Galleries, and most when he intended to be most serious and pathetic. He "mouthed it" sadly; His grammar was not of the Lindley Murray school; and his gestures wretched.

Mr. Clay was in the Senate, but did not speak. The labors of the session appear to have greatly exhausted him, though his countenance is cheerful as ever. Mr. Calhoun, too, looks haggard, and his face is not relieved by the bright smile which animates that of Mr. Clay.

After some hours spent in the Senate gallery, I made an effort to get a peep at the other House, but finding Mr. Ingersoll on his legs, I desisted, not having any particular wish to hear a man who, according to his own confession, "would have been a Tory if he had lived during the Revolution." When I again looked in, Mr. Pickens of S. C. was roaring at the very top of his voice. He certainly made the most of his hour," for I doubt if I ever heard a man utter so many words in the same length of time. He is also remarkable for an incessant use and very special emphasis on the personal pronoun. "*I say*," "*I know*," "*I contend*," &c. are uttered in tones which seem to say that it is treason to doubt or dispute any thing that *he* says. The House was highly amused at his being brought to a sudden halt by the expiration of his hour. He himself seemed to enter into the laugh. The rule to confine members to an hour is working wonders, in the despatch of business, in improving the quality of speeches, and in keeping the members in their seats. When a dull man rose to speak, probably for four or five hours, it was impossible to keep the members in their seats. Now the house is constantly on the look out, and members keep their places. Mr. Pickens was succeeded by Mr. Habersham of Georgia, whom I could not be induced to listen to, though I knew he must quit in an hour.

I am inclined to think, from what I can learn, that Mr. Tyler has exercised more prudence than he has credit for. His opinions in regard to any particular form of a Bank Bill, are in truth only conjectured at. Perhaps the confident assertions that he would veto Mr. Clay's Bill, have mainly originated in the indiscreet expressions of his Private Secretary (his son) of his own hostility to that plan. Prudence ought to have restrained the son, not less than the father; because the opinions of the former are apt to be attributed to the latter.

CONGRESS.—Many of our readers will be gratified to learn, that the bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States has passed the Senate. That it will pass the House very nearly, if not quite, in the same form, is a question on which we cannot entertain a doubt. The signature of the President will then only be wanting to make it a law. Whether Mr. Tyler will withhold his signature or not, we cannot, of course, be expected to know; but we hope for the best. The following letter, which we find in the New York Express, we think may be relied upon:—

WASHINGTON, July 27.

THE COMPROMISE PROPOSED AND AGREED TO.

The Senate met this morning in a state of sombre [illegible], both as to the result of the daily session, and the order of business. The hoped-for unanimity of sentiment was not apparent to any of the lookers-on, or to the members themselves I believe. Nevertheless, as you will be glad to learn, the compromise was proposed during the session, and is agreed to. It involves no concession of power, and yet meets the reasonable objection of those who wish the assent of the States before the establishment of a branch in any one of the States. It does not yield the power, but declares that Congress may establish a branch in any State, whenever, in the words of the Constitution, it may be deemed "necessary and proper." Rejoiced, as I am, that there has been thus much action upon the bill, and that in all probability it will finally pass to-morrow, I content myself with the simple announcement of a result which is the subject of general congratulation here, and which must give great satisfaction to the Whigs in all parts of the Union.

Of the success of the bill in the House of Representatives I do not doubt. There are more true Whigs there than in the Senate, though there are as good Whigs in the Senate as there are in the Union, but unfortunately not enough of them to place the true Whigs in the majority upon their favorite measures.

You may hear a thousand rumors in regard to a veto, but believe none of them, for nothing is known in reference to the opinions of the President. Mr. Clay spoke for the majority to-day upon this point, and declared the Executive had not been consulted, and his opinions were not known. The President, I believe, has solicited from Congress the best bill Congress could make, independent of his opinion, which will not be known until the bill is laid before him.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—It is to us, at all times, a source of gratification to hear of the flourishing condition of this Institution. The Raleigh Register publishes a table, exhibiting the number of the Matriculates and Graduates from its establishment up to the present time. From this it appears that there have been about 1750 Matriculates, and 674 Graduates.

"Of the 674 Graduates, (says the Register,) 70 have entered upon the Gospel Ministry. The Governor of this State, five of our ten Judges, the two Judges who vacated their offices during the last year, the late and present Attorney General, are sons of the University. The two Senators in Congress, the two Speakers of the Commons, the Public Treasurer, and three of the four Solicitors elected during the last Session of the General Assembly, are Graduates of the Institution.

"It is very remarkable, that while the average number of Students, has, during the last eight years, been quite equal to 130, no death has occurred since September, 1833. We doubt whether as much can be said for the healthfulness of any of the Collegiate establishments throughout the country."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 25th ult., Mr. Clay presented a memorial, very numerously signed by citizens of Washington, asking a renewal of the charters of the Banks of the District.

The Fiscal Bank bill was then taken up, and the remainder of the sitting occupied in motions to amend, &c., on which the yeas and nays were called no less than twelve times.

On Tuesday, the bill was again taken up, when Mr. Morehead of Ky., delivered his views in favor of it in a speech of two hours' length. He was replied to by Messrs. Calhoun, Allen, Benton, and others.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at some considerable length in favor of the following amendment; which was to strike out a portion of the 16th fundamental rule, and to insert the following:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that when it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

This amendment was opposed at great length by Messrs. Rives, Calhoun, Walker, and Buchanan; and advocated by Messrs. Clay and Preston.

The question was then taken on its adoption, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

Here there were cries of "question on engrossment—question on engrossment."

The question being then taken, the vote stood for engrossment as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

The Senate then adjourned, after a protracted session of seven hours.

On Wednesday, the President of the Senate laid before that body a message from the President of the U. States, covering a communication from the Department of State, in relation to arrearages of outfits for the diplomatic agents of the Government.

Mr. Preston, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico. This bill, after a few remarks from Messrs. Preston, Buchanan, and Woodbury, was read three several times and passed.

The bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, then came up, and produced some debate, but was finally postponed until Saturday.

The Fiscal Bank bill was next taken up, and on the question of its passage,

Mr. Benton rose to deliver his views against the amendment of Mr. Clay, which had been engrafted on the bill yesterday. He said, if the charter was brought before the Supreme Court by a writ of error, it would be reversed at once. He said he would undertake to go into Court with his writ, and return with a reversal as soon as the papers could be read.

Mr. B. concluded his remarks with a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Dixon replied to Mr. Benton, and controverted his position that the amendment of Mr. Clay of yesterday surrendered the branching power to the States. He contended that, although there was no express power in the Constitution authorizing Congress to incorporate a bank, with or without branches, or within or without the District of Columbia, yet the same might be done by Congress whenever they were convinced that such institution would be necessary and proper in carrying into execution any of the express substantive powers conferred by the Constitution on Congress. He said it was the province of Congress to determine when that exigency had occurred, and whether they determined at present or held the same for further consideration, it made no difference; the right was not surrendered, it was affirmed by its future contemplated action. They held the power, and would decide it according to the test suggested by General Harrison, in which all seemed to acquiesce; that he would sanction a bank when convinced that it was necessary and proper to execute the other powers of Government; that Congress still retains this power, and will order branches wherever that necessity is proved to exist.

Mr. White addressed the Senate for some time as to his peculiar understanding of the amendment that had been adopted on yesterday.

Mr. Woodbury made a brief remark in favor of postponing the bill. He pronounced it defective in detail, and said he hoped it would be postponed at least until a better could be matured.

The question was then taken on the indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—28.

[Cries of "Question! Question!"]

Mr. Henderson said he did not rise to make a speech, but simply a confession. If he had been present on yesterday, he should have voted against the amendment, but he had withdrawn rather than vote against the proposition of those with whom he had been politically associated. He was opposed to the principle, the time, manner, and occasion. He should vote for the passage of the bill.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

As soon as the vote was announced, there was a very considerable sensation of applause in the galleries, which occasioned one or two faint cries from below of "Clear the galleries." No attempt, however, was made to do so.

Mr. Merrick moved to take up the bill for the renewal of the charters of the banks of this District; but,

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Mangum, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the House to establish a Home Squadron; and likewise the House bill to provide for the navy pensions, with an amendment striking out the second section.

Considerable debate arose on this latter bill, between Messrs. Mangum, Woodbury, Williams, Huntington, Calhoun, and others; when the further consideration was postponed until Tuesday.

The District Bank bill was then taken up, and debated at some length by Messrs. Merrick, Allen, Smith of Ind., Linn, Berrien, and Benton: after which, its further consideration was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the Senate, on Friday, but little business of importance was transacted. The bill relating to the renewal of the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia was taken up, and, after one or two ineffectual attempts at amendment, was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 30 to 14.

The bill to establish a Home Squadron was taken up; when

Mr. Benton moved an amendment relating to the adoption of American water-rotted hemp for the uses of the same.

This led to a discussion, in which the relative merits of American and Russian hemp, and the process of rotting the same, were canvassed. The amendment, however, was not adopted; and the bill as it came from the House was finally read a third time, and passed.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday and Tuesday, the greater part of the time was occupied in debate on the Revenue bill, but no definite action taken upon it.

The Speaker, on Tuesday, laid before the House a Message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of appropriations required for the outfit and salaries of diplomatic agents of the United States. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

In the House, on Wednesday, amongst other petitions presented, was one by Mr. Adams, from citizens of Wheeling, praying that the free negroes of the country should be sold as slaves or carried out of the country. Mr. A. said he presented it out of regard to the right of petition.

Mr. Stanly objected to the reception of the petition. He thought it contained a proposition as abhorrent to all sense of justice and humanity as the proposition to liberate all the slaves in the country.

A resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Fillmore, was taken up, fixing upon Friday as the day when the Revenue bill shall be taken out of Committee, and brought before the House for more definite action.

The resolution, after a short debate, was adopted, 113 to 83.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had passed an act amendatory of an act for carrying into effect the treaty with Mexico, and asking the concurrence of the House therein.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill, and after the Committee had risen,

A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had passed a bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States; and asking the concurrence of this House therein.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the bill had its first and second reading, was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wise expressed his hope that it would be considered at as early a day as possible.

Mr. Sergeant concurred in this desire.

Mr. Pickens inquired which bill would have the precedence, that from the Senate, or the bill which had been reported to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means?

The Chair replied that would be for the Committee of the Whole to determine.

Mr. Pickens knew that: but wished to understand which of the two bills the gentleman from Pennsylvania meant to press?

Mr. Sergeant said, in reply, he should prefer the bill from the Senate; though he would not be understood to say that it might not need some amendments.

Mr. Pickens suggested the propriety of referring the Senate bill in the first place to the Committee of Ways and Means.

[Cries of No! no!]

Mr. Ingersoll wished to have the rules suspended that petitions on the bankrupt bill might now be presented; but before any decision on this motion,

The House adjourned.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Barnard asked that, by the general consent of the House, the Senate bill on the subject of Bankruptcy might be read a first and second time, in order that he might move it be printed.

Objection was made, and the subject was not taken up.

Mr. Levy, Delegate from Florida, introduced a bill making further provision for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida; and also, a bill to provide for the relief and protection of the People of the U. States against the Indian banditti infesting the Territory of Florida and the State of Georgia. These bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. L. then offered the following resolution, which lies over one day for consideration, and was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to furnish to this House the following information, to wit:

1. What sums have been expended in the execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, made on the 9th day of May 1832, with the Seminole nation of Indians, specifying the several items.
2. Whether any, and what, annuities are paid to the said Seminole Indians.
3. Whether the whole tract of country designated in the supplemental treaty signed at Fort Gibson on the 28th of March, 1833, is now in the possession of said Seminole nation of Indians.
4. What number of Indians and negroes have been emigrated from Florida since the date of said treaty.
5. What is the aggregate amount of expenditure which has been occasioned by the hostilities of said Seminole Indians.
6. How many persons in the military service of the United States have been killed or wounded in the course of said hostilities, (including militia and regulars,) and distinguishing the grades of the killed and wounded.
7. What number of pensions have been allowed in consequence of wounds received in the Florida service, or to the widows of persons killed in said service.
8. What proportion of the regular army of the United States is now on duty in Florida, and under orders for that service.

Mr. Williams of Md. reported, with amendment, the bill from the Senate in relation to the Census. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House soon after went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill, when considerable debate sprung up between Messrs. Saltonstall, Pickens, Ingersoll, Habersham, and others; at the close of which, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. W. W. Irwin then moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the resolution providing that the Revenue will be taken out of Committee at 12 o'clock, to-morrow, Friday, was adopted; but the House adjourned without acting upon this motion.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. W. W. Irwin withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote of Wednesday, providing that the Revenue bill be taken out of Committee on this day.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and nearly the whole day was spent in voting upon a great many amendments to the Revenue bill, some of which were adopted. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

On Saturday, the House adopted a resolution from the Committee on Naval Affairs, directing an inquiry into the cost and expediency of aiding companies in fitting out armed steamers, and for selecting dock yards on the bays, lakes and rivers of the U. States.

The bankrupt bill was read twice.

Mr. Barnard of New York moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be printed.

Mr. Sprigg of Kentucky moved to lay it upon the table; and upon this the yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 91, nays 123.

The bill was then referred without a count.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, and, after a desultory debate, in which many members participated, *passed*; and the House adjourned.

NEW PAPERS.—The "Oxford Mercury," and the "Elizabeth City Compiler," are the titles of two new papers which have just sprung into existence in this State. The former is a Whig paper, the latter of neutral politics.

Messrs. Richard Simpson and Wm. B. Jones have issued proposals for publishing a new paper in Wilmington, to be called "The Southern Democrat." The first number will be issued about the first of September.

A large meeting of the friends of a U. S. Bank was held in New York on Monday of last week. The number of persons present is variously estimated at from three to ten thousand. After passing very strong resolutions in favor of a National Bank, the following was adopted complimentary to Mr. Clay:—

Resolved, That while we honor all the Whigs in Congress who have been faithful to the expectations which prompted their election, our thanks are preeminently due to that "noblest Roman of them all"—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. His conduct since our triumph has been in characteristic harmony with former professions, and fills to overflowing the measure of his country's confidence, admiration, and gratitude.

We have received the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for July and August. It abounds with its usual variety of interesting matter.

HEALTH OF FLORIDA.—The Congestive Fever, at the last accounts, was raging with the greatest virulence in Tallahassee, defying all remedies, and attacking nearly every family. It is said, that "the virulence of the fever is such that no mortal power can stay its ravages, and six hours generally suffice to carry off its victims. The Asiatic Cholera is not more to be dreaded than the disease at present raging, not only among the U. S. troops, but throughout the whole region of Florida. Never has a season of such general and dreadful disease been known in the South."

The Tallahassee Star of the 21st ult. says: "The health of Tallahassee and the surrounding country has not much improved within the last few weeks, although we have been visited with frequent refreshing showers, and squalls attended with thunder and lightning. The cases of bilious and congestive fever continue to be numerous, and in many cases have terminated fatally. Reports of the health of St. Joseph and Apalachicola are also unfavorable. Many deaths are said to have taken place."

The number of emigrants who arrived in New York from Foreign ports, from the 11th to the 14th of July, inclusive, is said to be 3315.

One hundred and sixty-five deaths occurred in New Orleans from the 1st to the 15th ult.

Capt. G. C. Hutter and Lieut. R. C. Asheton, both of the U. S. Army, have been dismissed by the President. The one for disobedience of orders, and the other for *Swartwouting* with public and private funds placed in his charge.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following arrangement has been made by the Judges of the Superior Courts for the Fall Circuits of 1841:

1. Edenton,	Judge Battle.
2. Newbern,	" Settle.
3. Raleigh,	" Dick.
4. Hillsborough,	" Nash.
5. Wilmington,	" Pearson.
6. Salisbury,	" Bailey.
7. Morganton,	" Manly.

Raleigh Register.

Loco Foco Projects.—We hear that the Locofocos in Washington have had under consultation the propriety of adopting President Tyler as their candidate. Some threw out the suggestion, that he and his opinions—Fiscal Bank and all—would be so worked up as to make a pill, which could be swallowed. Others doubted the possibility of such a result—but thought it politic to hold out the idea, that they would support him. They might thereby, if he was not firm and true to his principles, succeed in using him, or failing in that, they might excite the suspicious of his Whig friends. But Benton denounced both suggestions as unprincipled and disgraceful. He would neither touch John Tyler, nor would he, with his own consent, agree to be held up to the world as desiring to do so. Others might do as they pleased—but for him and his, they washed their hands of the whole business. He gave fair warning, that he was not, either expressly or by implication, to be included in any such arrangement.

This impracticability of "Old Bullion" threw confusion and consternation into the ranks. Mr. Charley Brown looked at Mr. Pickens—and Mr. Pickens looked for the door—and a sheepishness crept over the whole of them at the thought of incurring a rebuke from Benton for having sunk even below his moral standard. Nothing was determined on—except that the small fry should continue to slabber on such Whigs as would permit them, and to affect such familiarity with the President, as without committing them, might excite Whig jealousy.

Richmond Whig.

Awful Warning.—A man who owed the editor of the Macon Messenger two dollars, and told him he had no money, lost his pocket book the same day, containing about $1,000.

Good Wives.—The Factory Girls at Lowwell, have often deposited in the Savings Bank of that city, over *one hundred thousand dollars!* What prudent, saving wives they would make.

A Great Criminal.—The St. Louis New Era states that Wm. Driscoll, who was recently tried, condemned, and shot by a self-constituted tribunal of citizens [a mob] in Ogle county, Illinois, confessed, in the brief hour allotted to him to die, that he had in his time murdered five men, had been accessory to the robbery of several stores, and was privy to the murder of Mr. John Campbell, a few days previous.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 22.—Brig Majestic from Philadelphia. 26.—Brig Charles from Havana.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Brig William for Boston; Schr. Pizarro for Philadelphia. 24.—Brigs Majestic for Mayaguez, Aurora for do. 26.—Brig Cabinet for Fall River. 27.—Brig Leonora for Boston. 28.—Brigs N. F. Frothingham for Waldoboro', (Maine,) Sooy for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 4.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6¼ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 75 a 80; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Naval Stores.—Quantity offering very slight. Turpentine got up a little a day or two ago in consequence of the demand from distillers here. Last sale 1 95. *Tar* sold on Monday at 1 22.

Lumber.—For the first time in many years the wharves are bare of river boards for sale.—Great quantities of this description of lumber have been sold for shipping within the past two months. Prices do not however advance. There have been within the past week sales of quarter boards at $8¼ on a time, and of wide do. at $7, cash.

Timber.—Sales for steam mill use at 5 to 6 dollars—considerable at the former price.

Bacon.—Dullness still pervades the bacon trade. Lots of sides and shoulders are offering at 7 cents. Hams will bring 9, and if of superior quality a little more.

Corn.—Two small up-country cargoes sold yesterday at 75 cents. Those who now hold surplus stocks would do well to bring forward.

Flour continues scarce, and high according to rates elsewhere. We believe that for some days there has not been a single barrel for sale in the town.

CHERAW MARKET—July 27.

Bacon 7 a 10; Beeswax 20 a 22; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 62; Flour 5 00 a 5 20; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 7¾ to 11.

Upland Cotton at New York, 8½ to 11. Flour 5 75 to 6 00.

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 4, 1841. 61-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Yarbrough & Ray, is dissolved by mutual consent. All business of said firm will be closed by D. A. Ray, who is authorised to settle the same.

R. F. YARBROUGH.
D. A. RAY.

The GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued by the Subscriber on his own account.

D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, August 4, 1841. 61-3w

SUMMER RESIDENCE.

I am desirous of selling my place, about two and a half miles from town, containing fifty acres, about four of which are cleared.

E. TRIPP.

August 3, 1841. 61-2wi

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 2, 1841.

☞ Persons indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by making immediate payment.

E. J. HALE.

July 13, 1841.

LOOK AT THIS!

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

NOTICE.

ABSCONDED from Lion's Creek, Cumberland County, on the 9th July, NEILL SMITH, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, fair complexion, and is a good wheel-wright. He has been guilty of stealing a Cow, a Hog, and a stack of Fodder. This is to caution all persons from having any dealings with him; and a reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given for his arrest and confinement in Bladen or Cumberland County Jail.

KING BRYANT.

Cumberland Co., Aug. 2, 1841. 61-4w.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first day of September, and terminate on the fourth of July following.

The schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are:

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. J. J. Sylvester.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. George Tucker.

In the department of Mathematics is included Mixed Mathematics; in that of Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology; in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy; and in that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age, but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless he be authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the Faculty for good cause, to attend a less number.

It is required of students to wear on public occasions, &c., a prescribed uniform, consisting of cloth of a dark gray mixture; and they are prohibited from purchasing, while they remain students, any other than uniform clothes; but ordinarily, and about the University, they are allowed to wear any clothing which they may have brought with them.

The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, above the age of twenty-three, to attend the lectures in any of the schools of the University and to reside out of the precincts, exempt from the regulations prescribed for the government of students, except those which enjoin respectful and orderly deportment.

By a resolution of the Faculty, Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the Ministry, may attend any of the schools of the University, without the payment of fees to the Professors.

The expenses of the session of ten months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging and attendance,	$125
Rent of dormitory $10; for half, when occupied by two,	8
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one Professor be attended, $50; if two, to each Professor $30; if more than two, to each $25:—say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money,	$243

In the School of Law there is an extra fee of $20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactments to $100; and for pocket money to $50.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the University, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent, for use of library and public rooms, three month's board, and to purchase the text books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him, for the purposes aforesaid, must also be deposited with the Patron, who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The licence to contract debts, which the Chairman of the Faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations in the State.

Text books in all the schools can be had at the University upon reasonable terms.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.

July 13, 1841. 61-5w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this department of the University commence with the general course, on the 1st of September, and terminate on the 4th of July ensuing.

The great length of the session, compared with other medical institutions, is more than equivalent to *two* of their sessions, and enables *three* Professors to perform *all* the duties usually assigned to *six*. The plan of instruction is by *daily examinations* and *lectures*, and is so arranged as to allow the student to *commence*, as well as to *complete* his medical studies in this institution,—thus combining *all* the advantage of *private pupilage*, with public lectures. The *great utility* of this plan has been fully tested by the education of more than six hundred medical students.

The entire cost for the session of *ten* months is $248, including fees to Professors, board, lodging, washing and servant's attendance, fuel and lights, use of public rooms, dissecting fee and cost of subjects. The Professors are:

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Med. Jurisprudence.

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor U. of Va.*

July 13, 1841. 61-5w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen.—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.
JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.
ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures, is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5 and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2.50 to $3 per week. By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.
Dean of Faculty.
Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter November 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures as usual in Balt. Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.
SAML. G. BAKER, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.
NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.
ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.
June 24, 1841. 56-9w.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because they cleanse and purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜
Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Ezenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Land Plaister,
Red Clover Seed,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1.

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25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.
Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Dr. Cameron, on Hay Street.

June 29, 1841. 56tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co. Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business—also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns,
Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bombazines,
Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere,
Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton.

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand,*—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten.,
July 1, 1840. 7tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing [illegible] Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demij[illegible] Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Por[illegible] &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.
Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Such-a-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
[illegible]ry-mounted Trotting Whips,
[illegible] and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, it it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

THE PATRIARCH;

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.,* will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.
Journal of Commerce.

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.
New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, it relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those faithful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known.—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be labouring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Brick, Lime, Plaster Paris, &c.

60,000 BRICK FOR SALE, for cash.
25 Casks Water LIME.
20 Casks Roman CEMENT.

Also, a fresh supply of Calcined PLASTER PARIS.

Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Corniceing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I expect the money for my services in all cases; for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.
June 29, 1841.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
OIL CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Headache, Heart-burn, torpor of the Liver, and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant. Indeed it will be found the most delicate and efficient medicine known in those cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.